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REPORT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

FOR 1295 FASLI, (OCTOBER 1885 TO OCTOBER 1886.)

160

BY

SYED ALI BILGRAMI B. A.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SECUNDERABAD:—PRINTED AT THE "DECCAN TIMES" PRESS, OXFORD STREET.

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From,

SYED ALI BILGRAMI Esq., B. A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. H THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS. HYDERABAD DECCAN.

To,

THE NAWAB MOTAMAN JUNG BAHADUR,
Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

SIR.

I have the honor to submit my report on Education in His Highness the Nizam's dominions for the Fasli year 1295. (10th October 1885 to 9th October 1886)

INTRODUCTION.

1. In the report submitted for 1294, the first para reads as follows —

> "Anything like appreciable increase or improvement is not to be looked for "till the districts show it, and they are now for the first time in the history of the "Department about to be worked in an efficient manner."

The hopeful and earnest ring of this statement sprang from a promised increased budget allotment for education, but corresponding results were rendered impossible of attainment, by the nine month's delay which occurred before the budget was sanctioned, and by the length of time it took for the Accountant General to issue orders for payments. In the absence of such sanction, orders were received to work upon the budget of 1294, and this admitted of no extension of the work.

2. During the year, Mr. Croley inspected the more important schools of the Western and Southern divisions, and Mr Venagopal, those of the Northern and Eastern. On their return, measures were taken for a more correct grading of departmental schools. Hitherto schools in the districts were known only as zillah and talook schools, the chief mark of distinction being, that the one cost twice or thrice as much as the other.

3. Special sanction was obtained *early in the year* for the opening of High and Middle school departments in connection with the best of existing institutions, and the following re-organizations took place :—

WESTERN DIVISION.

(i) *Aurungabad.*—The old zillah school was raised to the grade of a High school, in the month of Sharawar, having three departments, English, Marathi, and Persian. Mr. Ramchunder Kale a graduate of the Bombay University and an experienced teacher was placed in charge, and under his care it has been rapidly gaining upon the people, and will be the future centre of Marathi education.

(ii.) *Paylan.*—(*Patharastan*)-a city emerging once again into life and importance, has been raised from a Taluk to a Lower Middle school, and under its present energetic head master Mr. Gunpat Rao is growing out of all proportion to even its present expenditure. It will be the aim of the Department to make this city again, what it once was, the great centre of Sanscrit learning in this part of His Highness' dominons.

(iii.) *Gulburga.*—From a Zillah school the government institution was raised to a High school, and in the month of Furwurdee, had the honor of being opened by Sir Salar Jung before a large assembly of Europeans, Mahomedans, and Hindus. An M.A. of the Madras University became its head, and the school has daily increased in numbers. This also has its three divisions; English, Marathi and Persian. It is proposed, by the establishment of an Urdu Training School in connection with the Primary department of the High school, to make this the centre of Urdu instruction for the districts.

(iv.) *Raichur.*—A High School would have been given to this important place, but for the necessity which arose of giving a Middle School to Hanamkoonda. Funds would not permit of both, so it became in the month of Meher a Lower Middle school, and an F. A. of Madras was appointed its Headmaster.

Marathi being the vernacular employed in all the government offices throughout the Southern division schools have been compelled to adopt this language to give children a chance of employment, but in all the new Primary schools of the future, Canarese the language of the people will be substituted.

4. *Within the last three months of the year* the following schools were opened for the first time, or re-organized; men were engaged and sent out to them, but as no payments were made before the close of the year, details as to numbers &c. have no claim to appear in this report.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

(i) A Telugu department was added to the Persian school at Manakoondoor.

(ii) An Urdu and Telugu school was opened at Jammikoonta.

(iii) An Urdu school was established at Malangoor,

(iv) Bidar, Indur, Karimnugger, Medak—all zillah schools of the past—were raised to the rank of Middle schools with three departments; the two former having Marathi, and the two latter Telugu for their vernacular.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Arrangements were made for the raising of Shorapur, Tuljapur, and Latur to Lower Middle schools, and part of the staff in each case was on its way to take up work just as the year closed.

EASTERN DIVISION.

(i) Hanamkoonda, (as the centre of Telugu instruction) was raised to the rank of a Higher Middle school in the month of Aban.

(ii) Bhongir and Matwada became Lower Middle schools, in Shahrewar and Aban respectively.

(iii) Parkal became an Upper Primary school with two departments Telugu and Persian.

(iv) New schools were arranged for at Rangashaipett, Khamam, Kamlapoor, Hassanparthy, and Razaparthey.

5. It will thus be seen, that the Department, considering the time at its disposal, the distance to be covered, and the difficulties to be overcome, did what it could in the way of extension ; and the work accomplished, represented before the year closed not less than 2,000 children brought under instruction

6. The year under review has been devoted to organization and departmental reform. The districts have been brought into closer relationship with head-quarters than ever before, and enquiry has resulted in such an appeal for help, that were twice the present budget allotment at the disposal of the Department, the need could not be met.

An advance has been made both in schools furnishing returns to the Department, and in scholars attending them. This increase is almost altogether due to the introduction for the first time of returns from indigenous schools. Some of these, are already as grant-in-aid schools, semi-departmental ; and the Department hopes henceforth to exert its influence over them all, towards the introduction of text books and the adoption of a better system of teaching.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

7. The number of institutions of all classes, was 545 against the 209 of 1294, 192 of 1293, and 151 of 1283. The attendance on the last day of the year, all classes of institutions being taken together, was 22,874 as against the 11,846 of last year, the 9,994 of 1293, and the 5,062 of 1283.

The following gives the total number of schools and scholars according to the different stages of instruction.

Number of schools and scholars.

Classes of Institutions.	1294.		1295.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils.	Institutions	Pupils.	Institutions	Pupils.
Arts Colleges	1	18	1	12				
Oriental Colleges	1	48	1	174		126	...	..
Upper Secondary (High) schools for boys (English) including aided Schools	4	628	8	1,383	4	755		..
Lower Secondary (Middle) schools for boys (English and Vernacular) ..	84	3,098	10	1,095	...	...	24	2,003
Upper Secondary (High) schools for girls (English) including aided Schools	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Lower Secondary (Middle) schools for girls (English and Vernacular)	4	266	4	289	.	23	...	...
Primary schools for boys (English and Vernacular) .	147	7,075	511	18,892	364	11,817	...	.
Do. for girls (do.)	15	592	13	905	...	313	2	
Normal schools for Masters . .	1	17	.	...		...	1	17
Do. do. Mistresses... .	1	23	1	36	...	13	...	..
Special schools	1	81	1	88	...	7	...	...
Total .	209	11,846	550	22,874	368	13,054	27	2,026

The Normal school was given in last year's report as an institution by itself. This year it has been made a department of the Oriental College; hence the increase in pupils under the latter head.

An increase of 4 institutions and 755 pupils is noticeable under the head of Upper Secondary schools for boys. This increase does not mean schools opened for the first time, but schools of a lower grade raised to that of a higher one. The Collegiate school, the City High school, the Gulburga and Aurangabad High schools, were returned as Middle schools in the report for 1294. The Mahboob College and St. George's Grammar school, high schools in 1294, show a slight increase in numbers this year.

This increase in High schools, causes a corresponding decrease in the returns for Lower Secondary education, But this is more than met, by the seven Primary schools with their 837 pupils that secured recognition as Lower Middle schools. These were :—

The Residency Anglo-Vernacular school.
„ City Persian school.
„ Wesleyan Mission school, Bolarum.
„ Raichur school.
„ Pathan, school.
„ Bhir school.

The remaining decrease of 13 schools and 411 pupils is to be accounted for as follows.—Each district up to the issuing of the report of 1294, had a zillah or higher grade school, and all of these were returned as Middle schools in that report, for want of better information and in conformity with the new grading then under consideration. At the same time it was stated that such returns would be subject to modification as more reliable information reached head-quarters. Upon the reports furnished by the Inspectors, it was decided to reduce 13 of these to Primary schools.

Of Upper Secondary schools or High schools for girls there are none, nor have any new Lower Secondary schools been opened. The slight increase in pupils shown under this latter head, stands to the credit of St. George's Girls' Seminary and the European Girls' school Bolarum.

As a consequence of this grading of Lower Secondary schools we find an increase in returns of Primary Education.

Eight Primary schools for boys were opened at Head quarters during the year under review and received grants-in-aid ; these were, the Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular school, and the Mahomedan Kindergarten school in Chadarghat ; the Madrasa-i Rahmani in the City ; the Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular school, the Madrasa-i-Asafi, the Parsee school, and the Wesleyan Ghasmandi girls school in Secunderabad ; and the Persian Anglo-Vernacular School, Trimulgherry.

The most interesting perhaps of these, are the Parsee and the Kindergarten school. The former is the first of public Educational institutions for a community rising daily in numbers and importance, and the latter is for the very small children of respectable Mahomedans, more of a home, in which Western manners and customs are taught by an experienced lady teacher. This institution ought, in the course of a few years if carefully fostered, to send fairly qualified English speaking candidates, for admission into the junior Civil Service class of the Madrasa-i-Aliya.

The St. George's Poor school, the Feelkhana Mahomedan Girls' school the Protestant Girls' school Secunderabad, and the Caste Girls' school Aurungabad, were opened towards the close of the year, and their names registered for grants-in-aid in 1296.

The decrease of 2 schools under the head of Primary Education for girls, with at the same time an increase of 313 pupils, is accounted for by the S. P. G. Mission school Trimulgherry sending in no returns this year, and by the two Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Girls' schools being amalgamated and sending in their returns as for one institution. The schools that ceased to exist during the year were —The Methodist Day school Chadarghat, the Saifabad Infant school, and the Upper Dharul um.

The school for Special education (Madrasa i-Aliya), the Normal School for Masters, and that for Mistresses, remained the same as last year; the two latter showing a slight increase of pupils.

Hence the general result for the year under review shows an increase of 341 schools and 11,028 pupils Of these, 336 institutions are indigenous, and contain 10,413 pupils Some of these are under the Department as grant-in-aid schools, and it only needs increased funds to convert them into healthy allies of the Department. No less than 42, with 3521 pupils, are situated, in and round head-quarters, and the majority of those in the city of Hyderabad are superior specimens of private enterprise.

8. The statement given below, gives schools and scholars by Districts and Divisions —

Distribution of schools and scholars by Districts and Divisions

The *figures in italics* show the work done by the Department as compared with 1294. Five institutions with 585 pupils cannot be regarded as an advance for State education, but the remedy rests with the Government itself. The Budget allotment remaining the same, no increase can be looked for in the number of schools, while an increase to the Budget allotment if given in the latter half of the year, is to a very great extent not usable

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Pupils 1293.	1294.		1295.		Increase		Decrease	
				Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils.	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils.
Northern Division.											
Medak	1,682	2,93,930	582	18	602	*24*	*735*	*11*	*133*		
						13	560	0	0	.	42
Indur	3,860	5,62,798	259	8	313	*31*	*987*	*23*	*674*		
						9	438	1	125	...	
Yelgandal .	7,451	9,61,172	456	9	413	*21*	*748*	*12*	*335*		
						9	456	0	43	.	...
Bidar	6,288	7,93,309	460	9	577	*29*	*1,091*	*20*	*514*		
						9	647	0	70	...	...
Sirpur Tandur .	5,023	2,14,231	162	2	139	*4*	*149*	*2*	*10*		
						2	129	0	0	. .	10

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Pupils 1293.	1294.		1295.		Increase.		Decrease	
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Carried forward.											
Eastern Division.											
Nalgonda ...	4,131	4,94,190	227	5	245	*12*	*496*	*7*	*251*		
						5	258	...	13	...	...
Khamam	9,779	6,75,746	410	7	419	*20*	*859*	*13*	*440*		
						7	419	...	...	...	...
Nagar Karnul ...	6,932	5,47,694	674	12	678	*15*	*732*	*3*	*54*		
						12	630	...	...	...	48
Atraf-i-Balda ...	3,638	3,66,541	383	8	331	*52*	*1,844*	*44*	*1,513*		
						9	388	1	57	...	...
Hyderabad and Suburbs	25	3,68,169	2,977	47	3,057	*79*	*5,103*	*32*	*2,046*		
						42	8,521	...	464	5	...
Southern Division.											
Gulbarga... ...	3,121	4,70,425	409	8	410	*40*	*1,148*	*32*	*738*		
						11	481	3	71	...	...
Raichur	2,337	3,15,109	321	7	337	*25*	*772*	*18*	*435*		
						8	346	1	9	...	...
Lingsugur ...	6,274	6,17,801	692	19	686	*47*	*1,741*	*28*	*1,055*		
						19	664	...	...	...	22
Naldrug	3,623	5,38,807	1,057	12	1,037	*39*	*1,983*	*27*	*946*		
						12	944	...	...	...	39
Western Division.											
Aurangabad ...	6,159	7,29,298	1,149	17	1,085	*47*	*2,037*	*30*	*952*		
						20	1,054	3	...	...	31
Bir	3,878	5,60,960	418	8	454	*25*	*941*	*17*	*487*		
						9	421	1	...	...	33
Parbhani... ...	4,335	5,82,379	375	6	403	*26*	*761*	*20*	*358*		
						7	420	1	17	...	...
Nander	4,134	7,53,035	658	12	660	*14*	*747*	*2*	*87*		
						11	555	...	...	1	5
Total...	82,700	98,45,594	11,669	209	11,846	*550*	*22,874*	*341*	*11,028*		
						214	11,431	11	869	6	284

A greater increase should certainly be looked for in pupils, but returns for 1294 as well as those for 1295, have had to be reduced, some by as much as 30 per cent. Each school has had its two sections, Telugu or Mahratti, and Urdu ; and the custom hitherto has been to return the same pupil for both.

The old Deputy Inspectors very rarely went over their divisions—masters grew to know that their bread depended upon returns—no one was ever deputed from head-quarters to go over the Districts and check either work or records—records themselves were received but never examined in the head-office—, and the natural result has been, through ignorance or design, an unreliable record of work done. This is plainly to be seen from the returns furnished bythe Inspectors for with the above reduction an increase of 8 departments or schools only shows an improvement in numbers by 23 pupils.

Out of the 20 indigenous schools reported for the Aurangabad division, 13 have been returned as eligible for grants-in-aid.

9. The following table gives schools and scholars according to Agency. Twelve grant-in-aid schools were opened during the year. Of the old ones, some had their grants withdrawn, others were closed and new ones opened in their stead, while two or three were amalgamated. But while schools have decreased in number under this agency, the pupils under instruction have increased.

Distribution of schools according to Agency.

Classes of Institutions.	1294.		1295.		Increase.		Decrease	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or Departmental Institutions	168	9,394	176	9,114	8	50		..
Institutions under Local bodies or committees	...	..	...	...	.	.		...
Aided Institutions	30	1,921	24	2,204	..	283	6	...
Unaided Institutions, including Indigenous schools	10	450	{ 319 { 13	11,138 695	339	10,688	.	...
Special Institutions	1	81	1	88	..	7		.
Total	209	11,846	{ 550 { 211	22,971 12,431	341	11,028	6	.

Three un-aided institutions and 245 pupils, have been added to those of 1294.

The increase in Government institutions is to be credited very largely to the districts of Indur, Atraf-i-Balda, Gulburga, Raichur, Aurangabad, Bhir, and Perbhani.

10. Up to 1293 there was no regular departmental system of grading for schools at Head-quarters. They were College, High, Middle, or Primary; by the will and naming of committees simply, so notice was given that the departmental examinations of 1294 would be comparative, and that schools would be graded according to results.

This was carried out, and some were reduced to Primary that had been called Middle, and some to Middle that had been termed High.

For the year under review the following shows the Distribution of schools and scholars by Districts and Standards.

Distribution of school and scholars by Districts and Standards.

	Institutions.												Pupils.											
	Arts Colleges	Oriental Colleges	High Schools Boys.	Middle Schools Boys.	Primary Schools Boys.	High Schools Girls.	Middle Schools Girls.	Primary Schools Girls.	Normal Schools Masters.	Normal Schools Mistresses.	Special Schools.	Total.	Arts Colleges.	Oriental Colleges	High School Boys	Middle School Boys.	Primary School Boys.	High School Girls.	Middle School Girls.	Primary School Girls.	Normal School Masters.	Normal School Mistresses.	Special Schools.	Total.
Medak	...	...	...	...	23 / 12	...	...	1	...	...	...	24 / 13	...	...	...	...	705 / 530	...	...	30	...	...	...	735 / 560
Indur	...	...	...	...	31 / 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 / 9	...	...	...	...	987 / 438	...	...	...	...	...	...	987 / 438
Yelgandal	...	...	...	...	21 / 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 / 9	...	...	...	...	748 / 456	...	...	...	...	...	...	748 / 456
Bidar	...	...	...	...	29 / 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 / 9	...	...	...	...	1,091 / 647	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091 / 647
Sirpur Taudur ...	...	...	...	...	4 / 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 / 2	...	...	...	...	149 / 129	...	...	...	...	...	...	149 / 129
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	12 / 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 / 5	...	...	...	...	496 / 258	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 / 258
Khamam	...	...	...	...	20 / 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 / 7	...	...	...	...	859 / 419	...	...	...	...	...	...	859 / 419
Nagar Kurnul ...	...	...	...	...	15 / 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 / 12	...	...	...	...	732 / 630	...	...	...	...	...	...	732 / 630
Atraf-i-Balda ...	...	...	...	...	52 / 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 / 9	...	...	...	...	1,844 / 388	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,844 / 388
Hyderabad and Suburbs	1	1	6	7	46 / 9	...	4	12	...	1	1	79 / 42	12	174	959	578	2,097 / 515	...	289	875	...	36	88	5,103 / 3,521
Gulburga	...	...	1	...	35 / 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 / 11	...	...	225	...	923 / 256	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148 / 481
Baichur	...	...	...	1	24 / 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 / 8	...	...	...	149	625 / 197	...	...	...	...	...	...	772 / 346
Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	47 / 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 / 19	...	...	...	...	1,741 / 664	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741 / 664
Naldrug	...	...	...	...	39 / 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 / 12	...	...	...	...	1,983 / 944	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983 / 944
Aurangabad	...	...	1	1	45 / 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 / 20	...	...	199	197	1,641 / 658	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037 / 1,054
Bir	...	...	...	1	24 / 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 / 9	...	...	...	176	765 / 245	...	...	...	...	...	...	941 / 421
Parbhani	...	...	...	...	26 / 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 / 7	...	...	...	...	761 / 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	761 / 420
Nander	...	...	...	...	14 / 11	...	...	...	...	...	1	14 / 11	...	...	...	...	747 / 655	...	...	...	...	...	...	747 / 655
Total ...	*1*	*1*	*8*	*10*	511 / 275	...	*4*	*13*	...	*1*	*2*	551 / 214	*12*	*174*	*1383*	*1095*	18,892 / 8,449	...	*289*	*905*	...	*36*	*88*	22,874 / 12,431

From the above it will be seen that improvement has taken place.

Secondary education shows three new High schools with an increase of 742 pupils, and five new Middle Schools with 300 additional scholars, Owing to the necessary grade reduction of District schools to Primary, Primary Education has been increased by 134 schools and1,800 pupils

Distribution of schools and scholars according to Population.

11. The following statement shows the distribution of schools and scholars by Districts and Divisions according to Population.

Districts and Divisions.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of Pupils to Population.	
		1294	1295	1294	1295
Districts				*one in*	*one in*
Hyderabad and Suburbs	3,68,169	3,057	*5,103* 3,521	120	*72* 105
Medak	2,93,930	602	*735* 560	488	*400* 525
Naldurg	5,38,807	1,037	*1,983* 944	520	*221* 571
Aurangabad	7,29,298	1,085	*2,037* 1,054	672	*358* 692
Nagad Karnul	5,47,694	678	*732* 630	808	*747* 869
Raichur	3,15,109	337	*772* 346	935	*408* 911
Atraf-i-Balda	3,66,541	331	*1,844* 388	1,107	*199* 945
Gulbarga	4,70,425	410	*1,148* 481	1,147	*410* 978
Lingsugur	6,17,801	686	*1,741* 664	901	*355* 997
Nander	7,53,035	660	*747* 655	1,141	*1,008* 1,150
Bidar	7,93,309	577	*1,091* 647	1,375	*727* 1,226
Indur	5,62,798	313	*987* 438	1,798	*570* 1,285
Bid	5,60,960	454	*941* 421	1,236	*596* 1,332
Parbhani	5,82,379	403	*761* 420	1,445	*765* 1,387
Khamam	6,75,746	419	*859* 419	1,613	*784* 1;613
Sirpur Tandur	2,14,231	139	*119* 129	1,541	*1,137* 1,661
Nalgonda	4,94;190	245	*496* 258	2,017	*996* 1,915
Yelgandal	9;61,172	413	*748* 456	2,327	*1,285* 2,108
Divisions.					
Hyderabad	3,68,169	3,057	*5,103* 3,521	120	*72* 105
Eastern	24,52,340	4,280	*6,757* 4,521	573	*363* 542
Southern	19,42,142	2,470	*5,644* 2,435	786	*344* 798
Western	26,25,672	2,602	*4,486* 2,550	1,009	*585* 1,030
Northern	28,25,440	2,044	*3,710* 2,230	1,382	*762* 1,267

Improvement departmentally is perceptible in the following districts.—Hyderabad, Atraf-i-Balda, Indur, Yelgandal, Bidar, Nalgonda, Gulbarga, Raichur, and Parbhani.

If indigenous returns be accepted as representing Pupils under Instruction; then Naldrug, Parbhani, and Nalgonda will each gain a place, while Atraf-i-Balda, Lingsugur, and Indur will show a still greater improvement.

Considering area and population in connection with the number of Departmental schools already established, it is very clear that the following districts have been neglected more than others, and need special attention.—Elgandal, Sirpur Tandur, Nalgonda, Khamam, Nander, Parbhani, Bidar, Bhir and Indur.

Education in relation to Male and Female population.

12. If anything were necessary to prove this last statement, Education in relation to the Male and Female population as given in the following table would be conclusive.

Districts.	Population of school-going-age.		Pupils.		Percentage.	
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Medak	22,065	22,020	530	30	2·4	1·4
Indur	42,255	42,165	438	...	1·03	...
Yelgandal	73,110	70,770	456	...	·6	.
Bidar	60,570	58,425	647	...	1·06	...
Sirpur Tandur	16,230	15,900	129	...	·8	
Nalgonda	37,710	36,420	258	...	·7	..
Khamam	51,720	49,637	419	..	·8	...
Nagad Kurnul	41,355	40,800	630	..	1·5	
Atraf-i-Balda	27,825	27,150	388	...	1·4	
Hyderabad and Suburbs	28,230	27,000	2321	12,00	8·2	4·4
Gulburga	35,595	34,965	481	..	1·4	...
Raichur	23,970	23,295	346	...	1·4	...
Lingsugur	46,740	45,930	664	...	1·4	...
Nuldurg	41,400	39,420	944	..	2·3	..
Aurungabad	55,875	53,520	1,054	...	1·9	...
Bid	43,095	41,055	421	...	1·0	.
Parbani	44,745	42,600	420	..	9	..
Nauded	57,525	55,440	655	..	1·1	
Total ...	750,315	726,510	11,201	1,230	1·5	·2

The only gratifying improvement is in the extension of Female education. This is a remarkable feature, small though it may appear, in a country generally so backward. The demand for help as far as the male population is concerned, is greater than we can meet; but at head-quarters and in the districts, requests are being sent in for the establishment of female schools. An increase of more than 300 pupils at head-quarters, both Hindu and Mahomedan, is very encouraging. A most promising school has been begun in Aurungabad under the fostering care of Mr. Gya Pershad M. A. 1st Talookdar and another at Parbhani under the Headmaster and one of the officials. These are at present maintained by private gentlemen, but as soon as orders can be issued for payment, they will be enrolled as grant-in-aid schools.

Educational condition of the great Classes of population.

13. In the following table the present educational condition of the three great classes of population is given.

Hindus are proverbial for the interest they show in the education of their children, but departmentally they have been neglected hitherto. The statement made year by year by the Mahomedan Deputy Inspectors that Hindus did not seek education, seems to have been credited fully at head-quarters, and little or no provision was made for Vernacular schools. They themselves however have taken up the work, and of the 10,443 pupils recorded as attending indigenous schools, 9,000 at the least are Hindus.

Class.	Population of School-going-age		Pupils under instruction		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mahomedans	70,425	684,75	5,766	264	8 2	·4
Hindus	6,77,655	6 56,310	4,834	539	·7	·08
Christians	1,185	840	285	351	24 05	41·8
Others	1,050	885	316	76	30 1	8·6
Total .	750,315	726,510	11,201	1230	1·5	·2

During the last three months of the year much has been done to remedy this state of things.

The small percentage for Mahomedans under instruction may be said to represent their present faith in the value of education; but the new system of scholarships just established, the introduction of English into the curriculum, and the ruling, that the Koran shall be taught in every Mahomedan section, will it is to be hoped, speedily change this.

The creditable percentages for Christians, come from schools in receipt of grants-in-aid, and this generous help is a proof of that benign interest which the Government has ever shown in the welfare of children, regardless of caste or creed.

Distribution of pupils in Colleges and Schools according to wealth.

14. To distribute schools and scholars according to the wealth of parents is not an easy matter. An attempt however has been made in the following table.

	Richer classes		Middle classes		Poorer classes	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.
In Colleges	...	...	23	...	163	...
„ Secondary schools	...		1,248	131	1,230	158
„ Primary „	...	...	7,714	603	11,178	302
„ Normal „ for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal „ for Mistresses ...	..	...	...	31	...	5
„ Special institutions	88	...	...	..	...	...
Total ..	88	...	8,985	765	12,571	465

The first total applies to the pupils of the Madrasa-i-Aliya and to those Moorshedzadas or relatives of His Highness who are educated in the Madrasa-i-Aizza. The second or Middle class includes the children of affluent patels prosperous well-to-do Mahrattas and the children of government officials. The third class represents the ryot and labouring class.

Figures have been given under this head *so as to include Indigenous schools.*

Distribution of pupils according to Occupation of parents or guardians.

15. The following table gives an idea of the distribution of pupils according to the Occupation of the parents or guardians.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nobles	88	...	88
Officials	*4,831* 2,742	576	*5,407* 3,318
Traders	*2,055* 2,066	177	*2,232* 2,243
Agriculturists...	*11,782* 4,560	55	*11,837* 4,615
Artizans	*1,188* 666	77	*1,264* 743
Others	*1,600* 1,079	345	*1,945* 1,424
Total...	*21,644* 11,201	1,230	*22,774* 12,431

The total for agriculturists amounts to about 52 per cent of the whole.

Race and Sex of pupils.

16. The annexed statement shows the race and sex of pupils for 1294-95 and marks the proportion of Pupils to Population.

Race.	1294.			1295.			Population.	Proportion of pupils to Population.	
	Boys.	Girls,	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1294.	1295.
								one in	one in
Hindus	4,487	476	5,363	4,834	539	5,37.	8,893,181	1,658	1,655
Mahomedans ...	5,587	112	5,699	5,766	264	6,030	925,929	162	154
Christians	279	282	561	285	351	636	13,614	24	21
Others	212	11	223	316	76	392	12,870	58	33
Total ..	10,965	881	11,840	11,201	1,230	12,131	9,845,594	831	792

From this statement it will be seen that while there has been an advance made of 13 per cent upon the returns of last year in the cause of Hindu female education, the Mahomedans have doubled their number. This improvement has taken place at head-quarters, chiefly in theGirl's Patasala, Secunderabad.

Languages Studied.

17. The following returns for Languages studied is open to modification, as the districts become better known by Inspectors Persian, hitherto has meant simply the committing to memory of favourite passages from the Bostan, Gulistan and Ruquat-i-Alumgiri, and the reading of the same to visitors; but explanation of any difficult idiom, or of any historical allusion employed, is rarely to be found. Dictation as a rule is not given, the Grammar is not studied, while Arithmetic is greatly neglected. The statement includes returns for indigenous schools.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1294	1295	1294	1295
Latin	172	175	...	...
English...	1,840	2,137	815	365
Arabic	35	358	..	...
Persian, or Urdu...	4,593	5,319	39	187
Telugu	1,350	1,539	329	95
Mahratti	3,147	3,236	...	32
Tamil	...	..	...	45

For this so-called study of Persian, Urdu has been very much overlooked. The curriculum which has been issued during the year will however remedy this No Mahomedan pupil will be able to leave the vernacular stage of instruction till he has studied Telugu or Mahratti, or Hindu pupil till he has studied Urdu.

18. The Departmental return for fees are much below those of any other Department. In the Berars the fee receipts average at the least Rs. 30,000a year. In Hyderabad and its Suburbs the return under this head has increased, but those from the districts do not average much more than Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a year for each school.

School Fees

Years	Public Institutions under direct management of Department.				Public Institutions under Local Fund Boards, Municipalities &c.				Missionary Bodies.				Other Private Institutions				Special Institutions.				Total.			
	Attendance.	School fees.			Attendance.	School fees.			Attendance.	School fees.			Attendance.	School fees.			Attendance.	School fees.			Attendance.	School fees.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a	p.		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		Rs.	a.	p
1294 ..	9,394	9,570	9	5	1,599	33,484	7	2	772	665	2	11	...			.	81	9,381	5	4	11,846	53,101	8	10
1295 ..	9,444	9,215	6	5	2,117	82,244	14	9	782	593	12	6	10,448	...	.		88	14,575	.	.	22,874	56,629	1	8
Increase .	50	...	.		518	...			10		..		10,443				7	5,193	10	8	11,028	3,527	8	10
Decrease	.	355	3	...	. .	1,239	8	5	...	71	6	5	..	.		.	...	.		..				.

Receipts under this head will increase proportionately with the advance of education. That Department has the greatest income in this respect which has the greatest number of pupils studying in the higher standards. In two or three years the districts will yield at the least Rs. 20,000.

The decrease in fees under the head of *Local Funds* arises from the abolition of a school at Bolarum, while that under the head of *Missionary Bodies* is the result of rival institutions having been opened in which no fees were charged. To save children being drafted therein, the levying of fees was discontinued by the missionaries.

The Rs. 10,113 under *Other private institutions* represents the income in money or kind which Indigenous schools received during the year. Beyond this, the total increase under fee receipts must be credited to the Madrasa i-Aliya.

Attendance and Fees of different classes of Institutions

19. The following statement shows the attendance and fees of the different classes of institutions.

	Government.				Aided.				Unaided and Private			
	Attendance		Fees.		Attendance		Fees.		Attendance		Fees.	
	1294	1295	1294	1295	1294	1295	1294	1295	1294	1295	1294	1295
			Rs a p	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p.
Arts Colleges	1[illegible]	12	433 3	73 1	...						...	.
Oriental Colleges .	4[illegible]	174	113 [illegible]	426 [illegible]	... .		..	...	..			.
Upper Secondary school for boys		750	...	1,967 11 6	62[illegible]	63[illegible]	21,269 11 [illegible]	20,928 13 7	.. .			..
Lower Secondary school for boys	2,820	582	4,071 7 9	545 12 4	278	354	3,575 15 [illegible]	2,690 [illegible] 1		159		400 9
Upper Secondary school for girls	...							.			...	. .
Lower Secondary school for girls		...			260	89	6,652 2 11	2,179 1 4	...	200	...	4,190 4
Primary schools for boys	6,452	7,896	4,870 [illegible]	6,202 9 10	311	403	1,060 2 11	1,377 13	309	10,593	172	705 15 6
Primary schools for girls	39	30		...	437	68[illegible]	1,026 [illegible] . .		118	18[illegible]	..	53 9 .
Normal school for Masters ...	17		44 4	...		30	... ..		2[illegible]		393	.
Normal school for Mistresses	..	...				...	... .					..
Special school	..	88		14,575	81	...	3,381 5 4					.
Total	9,794	9,532	9,571 9 5	23,790 6 5	2,002	2,204	42,965 15 5	2[illegible],182 5 9	450	11,138	5[illegible]	5,650 5 6

The reduction in the fees of the Arts college as compared with 1294 arose partly, from the abolition of the College classes, but more, through the transfer of the Matriculation class from the Hyderabad College to the Collegiate High School.

The increase in the fees of the Oriental College is due to its amalgamation with the Lower Dharul-Ulum.

That under the head of Upper Secondary education is indicative of the advance made towards Higher education in the districts.

The great fall under the head of Secondary education is made good by the increase under the head of Primary Education. The reason has already been explained in para 6.

The Departmental Girls' Primary school is the Koran teaching one, in Rajpett. No fees are charged therein.

With reference to Aided education, the following explains the fall under the head of Lower Secondary schools for Boys and Lower Secondary schools for Girls. In 1294, schools in receipt of grants-in-aid whether from the British Government or from His Highness the Nizam's, were all classed as Aided. This year, only those schools in receipt of grants from this Government are so classed. The same reason explains the increase under "Unaided" Schools.

The most deplorable item under the head of *Income from Fees* is the Rs. 1026-8-0 of 1294, and the *nil* of 1295 for Primary Girls' schools. The whole of these are Head-quarter schools, and the great majority of the pupils are children educated by the Wesleyan Mission.

While I fully approve of the State paying for Female education throughout the districts, I strongly deprecate private effort at head-quarters being pauperised, by the State paying for those who can educate themselves, or at the least assist in doing so. The Wesleyan Mission did a remarkable work in the direction of self-help, but they had to give way in the face of an opposition, which, have prizes, free education, and often payment to parents for the privilege of permitting their children to be taught. This Government however is not in a position considering the great need of the districts, to assist any but those who by every possible legitimate way assist themselves, and grants in future will be reduced or withheld from all Aided Female schools at Head-quarters, that have on their rolls more than 20 per cent of free pupils.

20. The following statement shows the average annual fee receipt according to (1) numbers on the rolls, (2) average daily attendance.

Average annual fee receipt.

Year.		Average Annual Fee receipt according to average No. on Rolls.									Average Annual Fee according to average daily attendance.								
		Government.			Aided.			Unaided.			Government.			Aided.			Unaided.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1295	Districts	...	13	...							1	0	6						
	Head Quarters ..	25	2	5	12	5	..	8	2	3	33	4	3	16	1	4	11	6	10
	Average upon Total Schools	2	7	11	12	5	4	8	2	3	3	2	11	16	1	4	11	6	10

The totals correspond very closely with the figures under the same heads for schools in the Madras Presidency, but nothing shows more clearly the backward state of the districts or the value which the people at present put upon Education, than the returns for Departmental schools.

One of the measures established during the year under review has been a sort of Public service language test. in which Mahomedan lads are compelled to take up a vernacular, and Hindus the Urdu language. It will rest with Government, to place a value upon these certificates, by issuing such orders as will ensure their recipients priority of claim to vacancies which may arise in Taluk or District cutcherries, and for which such certificates qualify. Inducement to take up this test will be given in the shape of special scholarships.

Cost of government and Aided schools

21. The cost of Government and Aided schools, and the average cost of each pupil to government, is shown in the following statement.

INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT.							AIDED.						
	Department.	Control.	Inspection.	Fees.	Total Cost.	Percentage of fees to Total Cost.	Average cost per pupil to Government.	Department.	Control.	Inspection.	Fees.	Total Cost.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Average cost per pupil to Government.
Arts Colleges (Hyderabad) ...	30,413 5 6	152 11 2	...	73 1 ...	30,566 0 8	·23	2,547 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges	17,064 14 8	152 11 2	...	426 7 9	17,517 9 5	2·49	130 7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Schools ...	22,892 ... 11	610 12 9	339 8 7	1,997 11 6	23,842 4 3	8·25	39 10 9	12,795 ...	610 12 8	318 2 9	20,928 13 7	46,637 1 7	44·87	20 14 7
Lower Secondary Schools ...	6,003 1 4	610 12 9	469 5 4	545 12 4	7,083 3 5	6·62	15 8 ...	4,570 ...	763 7 11	397 11 6	4,873 10 5	28,300 6 11	17·22	17 9 3
Primary Schools...	51,636 1 6	25,348 ... 10	21,301 12 3	6,292 9 10	98,288 14 7	6·31	15 13 2	7,885 ...	2,137 12 8	1,160 7 ...	1,377 13 9	19,962 6 7	6·91	12 9 6
Normal Schools for Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 ...	152 11 2	79 8 8	...	2,989 3 10	...	30 11 1
Special School (Madrasa-i-Aliya)	35,360 ...	152 11 2	...	14,575 ...	50,177 11 2	29·04	796 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,63,369 7 6	27,027 11 10	22,113 8 2	23,799 6 5	2,27,175 11 6	10·47	30 6 6	23,000 ...	3,664 12 5	1,955 13 11	27,182 5 9	97,842 2 11	27·78	18 11 4

The expenditure upon the Hyderabad College, considering the amount allotted for general education, is still ruinous to healthy percentages. Rs. 500 as cost per pupil would be a fair burden upon the State but the present charge is greatly in excess of what it should be.

The total annual cost of Educating a boy in a Government High School, which is Rs. 46 for the whole of India, varies from Rs. 24 in Assam to 238 Rs. in Berar. In an Aided High School, the cost for the whole of India is Rs. 33, varying from Rs 21 in Bengal to Rs. 98 in the Punjab.

In Hyderabad the former costs Rs. 39-0-9 and the latter Rs. 20-14-7.

The charges upon expenditure under the head of Upper Secondary education must therefore be regarded as reasonable.

The Middle Schools of the Department are worked upon a cheaper scale than we find in other provinces, but this is because our Middle schools are in the main vernacular, are few in number, and the pupils on the rolls are many. In grade they are only a slight remove above the Primary, and till greater advance has been made in the standards of the grade, I have limited expenditure to the barest necessity.

The cost under the head of Primary Education is high, but with two vernaculars in almost every school, and the majority of teachers only able to use their own language, it cannot for some time to come be reduced.

The Madrassa-i-Aliya has considerably lessened its cost by its large increase in fees, but measures are now before Government with the object of still further reducing it.

Progress of the Grant in aid system.

22. The Grants-in-aid have increased during the year by Rs. 3113. The schools in receipt of assistance, with the amounts paid to them during the year, will be found in the appendix. A code is now being formulated, and it is proposed to substitute from Azoor 1297 the system of payment by Results for the present unsatisfactory Lump Grant system.

Grants.	1294.			1295.		
I. Grants to Schools under Private Management.						
Lump grants for General education	19,788	...	...	23,200		.
Furniture, book, and apparatus grants	..		..	300	.	.
Scholarship grants	1,407	11	3	4,747	11	..
Building grants	. .		..	2,700		...
Grants for fees feeding and clothing, in European and Eurasian Schools	...	..	...	...		.
Total .	*21,195*	*11*	*3*	*30,947*	*10*	
II. Other Grants.						
Grants to schools not under Inspection	36,120	...		2,640	..	—
Technical grants and grants to poor deserving students ...	...	..	..	600	...	..
Total ...	*36,120*	*0*	*3*	*3,240*	.	...
Grand Total ...	57,315	11	3	34,187	11	.

A donation of Rs. 300 was given to the Hydrabad College for the improvement of its laboratory during the year under review.

Scholarships have increased by Rs. 3000, but I am glad to be able to state that almost the whole of this has gone to the districts.

Building grants were made during the year to two Private agencies. The Wesleyan Mission received 1,000 Rs. for its Normal school, and the Committee of the Secundrabad Patasala Rs. 1,700 for its Girls' school. A technical grant of Rs. 50 per month was given to a Miss Gurdial Singh to enable her to complete her studies in the Medical College Madras.

Expenditure on Buildings.

23. The following expenditure was made on school buildings during the year .—

Department.	Nature of work	Cost		
D. P. W .	Original works and improvements above Rs 1,000	10,649	7	9
	Minor original works	427	13	...
	Repairs costing less than Rs 1,000	983	14	3
	Minor repairs	784	3	8
	Total .	*12,845*	*6*	*8*
Departmental	Catcha buildings	...	.	.
	Repairs			.
	Total ...	..		
	Grand Total ..	1,2845	6	8

The important and original works and repairs executed during the year were .—

	Rs.	a.	p.
New school building Rumbold's Koti	10,464	10	10
" " " Asafnugger	1,448	15	8
" " " Indur	240	.	...
" " " Mahbubnuggar . . .	1,021	8	1
" " " Muktul ..(*Persian*) ...	1,768	. .	. .
" " " " . .(*Telugu*) ...	1,768	...	. .
" " " Ootcur	798	...	..
" " " Narrainpett	798	...	...
" " " Ramanapett	427	13	...
" " " Raichur	2,807	...	...
Repairs to the City High school	983	14	3
" " Out-houses Noble's school	170	3	8
" to Persian school Hanamkonda ...	364	...	...
" " Telugu	250	...	...
Total Rupees	23,310	1	6

Total expenditure on Education from Budget Grant funds.

24. The statement below shows the Total expenditure on Education from Budget Grant funds for the year under review :—

Charges.		1294.						1295.					
		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Charges in connection with the office of Director of Public Instruction ...		...	...		16,826	6	.	...	..	.	30,692	8	3
Charges in connection with the Inspection Agency		...			17,300	13	3	...			24,069	6	1
Government College, and Schools under the Management of the Edcl. Dept. including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Govt	General	1,17,255	2	1	...			1,22,261	12	6	...		..
	Special.	...	.		...			50,025			...		.
	.				1,17,255	2	1				1,72,286	12	6
Scholarships in Colleges, and schools Normal schools excepted .	General	1,407	11	3	...			5,347	11		...		.
	Special.				1,407	11	3				5,347	11	..
Grants in Aid		.....			63,133	12		... ..			26,000		..
Building grants		.....			...	...	...	.....			2,700	...	..
Other expenditure		.....			11,126	12	3	.....			2,999	15	10
Book Depôt		... ..			...	.	.	.....			3,000	.	..
Purchase of books for College Library		.....			...		.	.....			500	.	...
Laboratories		.....			...			.....			800	.	..
Oriental Manuscripts		.....			1,128	5	6	... ..			1,173	14	...
Adjustment on account of Miscellaneous Charges		. ....			...	.		.....			...	..	.
Departmental Examinations		.....			...	..	...	.....			1,613	12	.
Expenditure on account of educational Buildings		.....			. .	...	..	.. ...			28,840	.	..
Total ..		.. ...			*2,28,178*	*14*	*4*	. ..			*3,00,023*	*15*	*8*
DEDUCT.													
Fees in Colleges, and Schools credited to Govt.		.....			9,570	9	5	.....			9,215	6	5
Income from endowments, Departmental examinations and Book Depot		.....			...			... ..			...	. .	...
Miscellaneous Receipts		.. . .			.			... ..			...	..	..
Net Total .		.....			*2,18,608*	*4*	*11*	... ..			*2,90,808*	*9*	*3*

The Department has no source of income outside the Budget grant other than fees, and these are month by month credited to the Government. It is my intention to ask for permission to use the fees of 1296 for exigencies that are continually arising, such as necessary extra teaching power, increased accommodation &c.

Receipts under the head of *Book depôt* are utilized in the purchase of fresh books.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCY.

Inspection Agency.

The Inspecting Staff has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of Mr. A. Venoogopal Pillai as a 2nd Grade Inspector. His appointment dates from the 24th Aban 1294 but he could not take up the duties of his office till the 1st Theer of the current year, the date upon which the Budget was sanctioned. Up to Khurdad his services were utilized in the Head Office, and upon the 28th Amerdad he took charge of the Eastern and Northern Divisions.

Last year these were five Deputy Inspectors. Towards its close Mahomed Dabir-ud-deen of the Northern Division resigned his appointment, and joined the Revenue Department. No other change has taken place. The remarks contained in your report concerning them I have to endorse. Their retention in a re-organized department is a mistake. They have put in long service and I trust with the next budget to place before goverument the advisability of their retirement on bonus or pension and the substitution of a better class of men.

Work done by Inspecting officers.

The following statement shows the work done by the several Inspecting officers during the year under review :—

Division	Area in square miles.	Population	Districts.	Number of Institutions. Colleges	High	Middle	Primary	Girls	Special	Total	No of pupils on the Rolls.	Inspecting Officers. Name.	Grade.	Salary.			No. of Institutions examined. Colleges	High	Middle	Primary	Girls	Special	Total	No. of pupils examined.	No of days. Examining Schools	Office and other work	Total	Miles travelled. Rail	Road	Total	Remarks.
	25	368,169	Head quarters and Suburbs.	2	6	7	9	16	2	42	3,521	H Croley Esq.	Inspector 1st Grade	550				6	6	27	13	...	52	3,369	100	64	164	992	450	1,442	
Western	18,506	26,25,272	Aurungabad Bhir Purbhani Nander		1	2	44			47	2,550	Kazi Mahomed Yakub	Divisional Deputy 1st Grade	150	.	.	...		..	23	.	.	23	...	...	...	155	.	...	373	
Southern	15,355	19,42,142	Gulburga Raichur Lingsagur Naldrug		1	1	48		.	50	2,434	Syed Yakub * Hussein	Do.	150																		* No returns submitted.
Northern	24,334	28,25,440	Medak Indur Elgandal Bidar Sirpur Tandur				41	1	.	42	...	A Venogopal Pillai Esq.	Inspector 2nd Grade	272	12	6	.		...	10		.	10	...	15	20	35	...	498	991	
Eastern	24,480	24,52,340	Nalgunda Khammam Nagar Kurnul Atraf i Balda				33			33	..	Mahomed Wasil	Divisional Deputy 2nd Grade	150	..		..	.		4		.	4	...	..	..	23	...	...	115	
												Mahomed Sigbut-Ulla	Do.	150		..	..	...		19		..	19	...	...	...	223	493	...	310	

My time was fully occupied at Head-quarters in the work of reform and reorganization. However, as opportunity was given me I visited and inspected the principal schools of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and was enabled to arrange for, and be present at, the opening of the High School of Goolburga by His Excellency the Minister. This, I consider to be the most interesting event of the year, and great éclat was given to the occasion by the presence of the British Resident, and a large concourse of European and Native officials.

The building is a handsome one and the walls were most tastefully illuminated by texts in Arabic and Persian eulogising His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency the Minister, and setting forth the advantages of education.

After the reading of the report by Mr. Croley, prizes were distributed by Mr Cordery with a kindly word for each recepient, and then the Minister in his usual happy manner made a speech full of rich thought and earnestness, expressive of that deep interest which he has ever taken in the cause of education. Having declared the school open, the usual decoration with garlands followed, pàn and attar were distributed to the guests, and a most pleasant and important day for Goolburga came to a close.

Before the close of the year Mr. Venoogopal visited and reported upon the following schools :—

Bhongir	...	Taluka	...	...	Vemulkoonda.
Matwada Hanumkonda	...	do.	...	...	Warangal.
Cheryal Parkhal	...	do.	...	...	Cheryal.
Manakoondoor Kareemnugger Sidipet	...	do.	...	...	Sidipet.

Mr. Croley has had charge of the Western Division, the Southern Division and Head-quarter schools.

From the 20th Isfandar to the end of Furwardee he was inspecting in Goolburga and Raichoor, from the middle of Ramzan to the end of Shuval he was in the Aurangabad zillah and from the 10th Meher to the close of Aban he was engaged in examining schools at Head-quarters. Three months of the remaining portion of the year he was working upon your 30 years review and 1294 report, and his services were otherwise largely indented upon by me in the work of re-organizing the Department.

He inspected some 50 schools, including the indigenous ones of Goolburga Raichur and Aurangabad, and reported specially upon the following :—

Government Institutions.

Aurungabad High school
Gulburga „ „
Raichur Upper Middle school.
Jalna Persian Vernacular school.
Kaderabad „ „
Dowlatabad Persian school
Raoza, Koran Sharif school
Hyderabad City High school

Aided Institutions.

Mahboob College .	Secunderabad.
Madrassa-i-Aizza	Hyderabad.
All Saints' Institution	Chadarghat.
Wesleyan schools	Bolarum
" "	Chadarghat.
" " . .	Secunderadad.
Madrassa-i-Islamiah ...	Secunderabad.
Residency Anglo-Vernacular school	Chadarghat.
Girls Patasala ..	Secunderabad.
Mahomedan Kindergarten	Hyderabad.
Persian Musjid school	Trimulgherry.
Madrassa-i-Asafi	Secunderabad.
Hindu Anglo Vernacular school	Chadarghat.

III. University Education.

There are two Collegiate institutions.—The Hyderabad College and the Dharul-Ulm.

Hyderabad College

Acting upon the advice of the Hyderabad Education Commission, His Excellency the Minister in the latter part of 1294 reduced the Hyderabad College to a 2nd grade institution upon the score of excessive and unnecessary expenditure. (1)

Further orders were issued in December reducing it to a High School. Its total expenditure under this ruling was Rs. 889 monthly, of which Rs. 850 was spent in salaries alone.

In February Doctor Aghornath returned to the station after two years absence, and under orders from His Excellency resumed his former position.

In March, the institution again became a 2nd grade College with an expenditure of Rs. 26,000 per annum—and the following staff :—

Principal.

Dr. Aghornath Chattopaddhyaya D.Sc.

Lecturers.

Dr. Nisikanta Chattopaddhyaya Ph D.
Mr. Ratnavelu Chariar . B.A.
Mr. Lakshman ... ... B.A.
Mr. Mirza Ismail Khan.

There were 18 pupils on the College rolls on the close of the year—10 Mahomedans and 8 Hindus. The average daily attendance for the year was given at 14.

The Dharul-ulum.

Founded in 1264 as the first of public educational institutions by the late Sir Salar Jung, the Dharul-ulm has not only been the centre of Arabic and Persian learning for the whole of the dominions ever since, but through its Normal school, it has had the training of the great majority of masters now to be found in the districts.

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(1) Considering only the annual salary total, and calculating upon the time table used by the College the Commission find that with its full complement of professors each B A. student would cost Rs. 1,800, each F A 190 Rs. and each High School student 140 Rs per annum." (Page 58, 1294 Report.)

The number on the rolls for the year has been 174, the average daily attendance 132. With the exception of seven all were Mahomedans. The expenditure, deducting fees, has been Rs. 16,000 ; and of this amount Rs. 14,000 has been paid away in salaries.

The institution greatly needs an efficient Head-master. Examinations have been held during the year and the reports have been upon the whole satisfactory. An English class has been formed for those students who desire to prosecute the study of that language.

The following statement gives University returns for the *College Department* for the years 1293-94-95 :—

University Results.

Names.	No. on Rolls at the end of									No. presented in						No passed in.					
	1293			1294			1295			1293		1294		1295		1293		1294		1295	
	Senior B. A.	Junior B. A.	F. A.	Senior B. A.	Junior B. A.	F. A.	Senior B. A.	Junior B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.	B. A.	F. A.
Hydrabad College.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	4	8	3	7	...	9	1	2	1	1	..	1

The disorganized state of the College in 1293-94 accounts for the few results of December 1885.

Those for December 1886 (to be published in the 1296 report) will show the wisdom of the change made in the direction of the College. Dr. Aghornath's results have always been most creditable :—

Under Secondary Education, 41 were presented for *Matriculation* and of these 2 secured a first, and 12 a second class. Of the former, honors were divided between St. George's Grammar School and the Collegiate school.

The following table gives comparative results of this test for 1294-95 :—

General Results.			Public Institutions under the Nizam's Government.	Public Institutions maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Public Institutions receiving aid.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1294	...	6	...	17	...	...	23
	1295	.	17	...	24	...	...	41
Passed	1st class	1294	1	...	1	...	...	2
		1295	1	...	1	...	...	2
	2nd class	1294	1	...	3	...	...	4
		1295	4	...	8	...	...	12
Total	1294	...	2	...	4	...	...	6
	1295	...	5	...	9	...	...	14
Percentage of passes	1294	...	33·3	...	23·5	...	...	26·08
	1295	...	29·4	...	37·5	...	...	34·1

Of aided institutions.—All Saints College, Madrassa-i-Aizza, Mahbub College and St. George's Grammar school prepare for Matriculation while the only Govt. High school sending up candidates is the Collegiate school. It is clear from the percentage that the latter holds its own very creditably.

As a general result there has been an improvement of 8 per cent in passes upon the returns for last year.

The next statement gives the returns for the *Middle School* or *Uncovenanted Civil Service* preliminary test of the Madras Government :—

Agency.	1294					1295				
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed			Registered.	Examined	Passed.		
			1st class	2nd class	3rd class			1st class	2nd class	3rd class
H H the Nizam's Government schools	..	15	...	3	5	...	9	.		2
Private and aided schools		30	1	5	6	.	79	.	11	5
Private tuition	.		..	..	...		,,	.		,,
Total		45	1	8	11		88		11	7

Of the 88 presented, 18 secured places; 11 in the second, and 7 in the third class. These results are not creditable, and confirm the report of the Inspector of schools at Head-quarters, that Middle and Primary classes in schools are as a rule neglected, if not sacrificed, by Head-masters bestowing most of their attention and the best of their teaching power upon Matriculation and Pre-Matriculation classes. I trust that this will be seen to by Committees of Management, in the interests of that great majority of lads whose education, of necessity ceases with this Middle school or some similar test.

Of the successful candidates, 10 were Hindus, 7 were Mahomedans, and one a Parsee. Five out of the 18 were Hyderabadees, and eight were registered from Government Schools. No European or Eurasian passed.

I trust to bring about the introduction of the Special Upper Primary examination next year, and from that time, discourage attempts at the Middle school test by those not possessing Primary certificates.

By this means I hope to prevent a repetition of such miserable results as the above

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools.

The following table gives the *High Schools*, their strength, nationality of scholars, total cost, and to His Highness the Nizam's Government, the cost per pupil.

Institutions.	Pupils.					Average Daily Attendance	Total nett cost.			Total cost			Grant from H H. Govt			Cost per pupil to H H. Govt		
	Mahomedans	Hindus	Europeans.	Others	Total		Rs	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p.
Government Institutions.																		
Collegiate School	100	63	1	16	180	156	7,297	1	0	...	...	.	...	..		46	12	0
City High School	107	39	...	...	146	106	5,096	15	6	...		..	...	...	..	48	0	0
Aurungabad High School ..	88	111	...	..	199	159	4,411	2	0	...	.	..	...		..	27	15	0
Goolburga High School ..	115	103	.	7	225	187	4,087	11	6	...	..	.	*20,922*	*14*	*0*	21	14	0
Aided Institutions.																		
Madrissa-i-Aiza	148	5	4	...	157	100	...	..	...	23,958	7	6	7,800	.		78	0	0
All Saints College	1	...	132	70	203	133	...	...	...	4,411	5	0	1,875	..		14	1	0
St George's Grammar School.	13	4	62	4	83	56	...	.	.	9,343	0	11	1,320	...		23	9	0
Mahboob College	26	137	..	27	190	171	...	...	..	7,995	4	9	1,800	.		10	8	0
Totals. .	*598*	*462*	*199*	*124*	*1383*	*1068*	...	...	. .	*45,708*	*2*	*2*	*33,717*	*14*	*0*	*30*	*10*	*0*

The average annual expenditure upon a Government High School for India is Rs. 6,970. Bombay attains the maximum, Rs. 9,999. In the Berars, the cost is Rs. 5,980. So far we work on a more economical scale.

The cost per pupil to Government in our High Schools stands at Rs. 34-6-0, while in our Aided Schools the above returns give Rs 27-13-0.

The former compares favourably with the average expenditure in India; Bengal as the minimum, spending Rs. 24, and Berars as the maximum, spending Rs. 60. The total expenditure upon the Madrassa-i-Aizza, and the large grant it receives, makes it difficult to draw a fair average for Aided Schools, and yet with it, Rs. 31-8-6 is the average cost per annum per pupil. It may be fairly excluded as a school partaking more of the nature of; then Special education, the average annual cost per pupil to His Highness' Government in our Aided schools is Rs. 16-0-0. It is clear therefore, that as far as High schools are concerned it pays the Government to utilize and encourage private agencies.

Middle Schools.

The following statement gives our Middle Schools,—Departmental, Aided and Unaided,—their strength and nationality; and with reference to the two former, their total cost and cost per pupil to Government.

Institutions.	Pupils.					Average daily attendance.	Total nett cost			Total cost.			Grant from H H Govt			Cost per pupil to H H Govt.		
	Mahomedan	Hindus.	European.	Others	Total		Rs.	A	P	Rs	A	P.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P.
Government Institutions.																		
Upper Middle, Raichur ..	63	86	...	..	149	119	1,827	12	0	...			...			15	6	0
" " Bhir ..	50	126	...	..	176	137	2,158	7	3	...			.			15	12	0
Lower Middle, Pathan ..	75	122	..	...	197	151	630	1	6	..			..			4	2	0
" " Hyderabad .	56	3	..	1	60	45	1,030	11	8	..			*5,647*	*0*	*5*	22	14	0
Aided Institutions.																		
Residency A. V. School ..	47	64	..	3	114	96	..			4,073	15	0	1,800	0	0	18	12	0
Madrassa Islamiah ..	80	4	...	9	93	60	.			2,592	4	0	950	0	0	15	13	0
Protestant Orphanage ...	...		89	...	89	85	...			10,651	15	0	300	0	0	3	4	0
Wes Miss. A V. Bolarum .	12	37	...	9	58	42	.			1,300	0	0	200	0	0	4	8	0
St. George's Seminary ..	1	3	85	..	89	53	...			4,454	0	8	1,320	0	0	24	14	0
Wes Miss. Normal School ..	..	.	.	36	36	32	...			2,750	0	0	750	0	0	23	7	0
Total .	*334*	*445*	*174*	*58*	*1,061*	*810*	..			..	.		*10,967*	*0*	*5*	*13*	*8*	*0*
Unaided Institutions.																		
Wes Miss. A. V. Chadarghat	20	35	1	14	76	64	...	.		...		.	...			...	..	.
C. M S Boys, Aurungabad ..	31	11	.	41	83	55	...	.		...	...	.	...			...		.
St Ann's Convent ..	...	..	147	...	147	120	...	...	.	..	..	.	...		..	...		..
European Girls, Bolarum ..	..	...	51	2	53	52	...	.	.	...	.		...			..		.
Grammar School, Bolarum .	9	46	11	9	75	65	...	...		..	..	.	..			...		..

From the above it will be gathered, that as far as Government is concerned, Lower Secondary education has cost Rs. 13-8-0 per pupil for the year under review. In Departmental schools, the cost has been Rs. 12-8-0, and, in Aided Rs. 14-8-0. The cost of Aided education of this grade varies elsewhere from Rs. 29 to 50.

Departmentally the cost would have been greater and reasonably so, had Bhir Raichur and Pathan been opened at the commencement, instead of at the very close of the year. With their respective expenditures fixed at Rs. 300 and Rs. 235 monthly, and allowing for no increase upon the present average daily attendance, a very improbable thing, the cost to Government per pupil will still only be H. S. Rupees 20.

That private agency has given valuable help to the Government may be seen from the large expenditures incurred, 75 per cent at the least of which has been paid away in teaching power.

Each pupil on the rolls has cost 32 Rs. per annum. Of this amount private effort has given Rs. 18 and His Highness' Government the rest. The Wesleyan Mission A. V. school, Chadarghat, and the Church Mission school Aurungabad, have applied for grants-in-aid, and will be enrolled as Public Schools from the month of Azoor.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary Schools Headquarters.

Every large School at Head Quarters—Departmental or otherwise—has a large Primary school attached to it. Primary education other than this, has been provided for by grants-in-aid or through private individual effort. Several schools, originally in receipt of grants, were, for justifiable reasons, struck off the roll of Aided schools at the commencement of the year.

The following table shows the strength, nationality, and cost, of those existing at the close of the year.

Institutions.	Pupils.					Average daily attendance.	Total nett cost			Total cost			Grant from H H Govt			Cost per pupil to H H Govt.		
	Mahomedan	Hindus.	European	Others	Total.		Rs.	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A	P.
Aided Institutions.																		
Madrassa i Rahmani ..	97	18	..	...	115	91	...			187	0	0	125	0	0	1	6	0
Wes Miss Boys, Secunderabad	...	76	13	.	89	72	...			900	0	0	422	0	0	5	14	0
Madrassa i Asafi	96	1	...	...	97	75	...	.		6[illegible]2	12	6	100	0	0	1	5	4
Musjid School, Trimulgherry	35	...	.	...	35	32	...		.	103	3	6	100	0	0	3	2	0
Wes Miss Boys Ambarapet ..	3	37	...	...	40	36	...	...		485	0	0	240	0	0	6	10	8
Secunderabad (Girls): " " Bolaram ..																		
" Market Street ..																		
" Regiment Bazaar .																		
" Ghasmundi																		
" Nullagoota ..																		
" Chetty ...	6	321	...	7	334	269	...			3,118	8	0	1,586	0	0	5	14	4
Chudderghat (Girls): " Market Square ..																		
" Esamia Bazaar ..																		
" Afzulganj ...	25	208	...	12	245	194	..	...	.	4,222	14	0	1,152	0	0	5 5	15	0
Girls' Petasala ..	101	135	...	...	236	217	...	.	.	2 567	0	0	1,200	0	0	5	8	5
Hindu A V. School ..	77	50	1	...	128	90	...	...		2,386	0	0	1,200	0	0	13	5	4
Unaided Institutions.																		
Feelkhana Girls ...	55	...	...	...	55	48	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	..	...		..
Protestant Girls Seminary ...	...	...	37	...	37	24	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	.
Kayasth Girls, Aurungabad ..	...	47	...	...	47	36	...	..	..	...	.		...			...	..	.
M E A V Chudderghaut ...	1	49	...	2	52	30	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	...		-
Poor School " '	...	1	30	16	47	26	...	.	.	...			...	...	...	...		.
S. P G. Boys " ..	1	...	...	27	28	24	...	...		...	...	.	...	..	..	...		..
" " Secunderabad ..	...	6	...	34	40	26	...	..	.	...	.	.	...	..	.	...		..
Parsee School " ...	5	...	...	25	30	25	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...		..

From the above we find that 1,319 pupils have been educated in our Primary schools at Head-quarters at a total cost of Rs. 15,040-6-0.

Madras	4	11	11
Bombay	6	0	0
Bengal	2	12	9
N W P.	10	12	3
Punjaub	9	6	4
Central Prov.	3	0	8
Assam	3	0	2
Coorg	7	9	2
Berar	4	2	5

Of this His Highness' Government has contributed Rs. 6,125-0-0 and Private agencies Rs. 8,915-6-0.

The total cost per pupil per annum, calculating upon the average daily attendance, will be Rs. 14. Of this private agency gives Rs. 8-5-0, and His Highness' Government, Rs. 5-11-0 per pupil.

This last item compares most favourably with the charges in the margin, charges quoted from the Indian Educational Commission's Report for 1884-85.

(The Report of 1294 *was issued late in* 1295 *and it contained a full description of the condition of all the important schools at Head-quarters at the time of its publication. This portion of a report is omitted therefore in this.)*

Primary Schools Northern Division

The NORTHERN DIVISION includes the districts of Medak, Indur, Elgandel, Bidar, and Sirpur Tandur, has an area of 24,334 square miles, and a population of 28,25,440.

Deducting makta jaghir and paigah lands, an area of 16,561 square miles is open to educational effort, with 4,500 villages and a population of 18,44,997 souls. This last item gives us a school-going-age population of 26,803 for Mahomedans and 2,67,970 for Hindus.

The work done during the year and its cost to Government as compared with 1292-93-94, is as follows :—

Years	Schools				Pupils.			Cost.											Fees.			Average daily attendance.	Nett cost to Govt. per Pupil.		
	Persian	Mahratti	Telugu	Total	Mahomedans.	Hindus	Total.	Inspection.			Salaries.			Miscellaneous			Total.								
1292	27	2	11	40	1,434	750	2,184	3,667	0	3	15,989	15	6	2,240	7	0	21,897	6	9	1,243	15	1	1,747	11	13	2
1293	28	2	11	41	1,334	585	1,919	3,002	9	3	16,649	7	6	2,283	4	9	21,935	5	6	1,507	9	6	1,535	13	2	4
1294	28	3	10	41	1,325	719	2,044	2,661	8	0	12,645	3	0	1,273	14	0	16,580	9	0	1,449	4	6	1,634	9	4	2
1295	30	5	10	45	1,450	820	2,270	4,790	3	1	14,067	3	6	1,715	1	9	20,572	1	4	1,538	8	3	1,761	11	1	9

The charge per pupil to Government is a high figure compared with those in the margin, but the secret of this is to be found in the ridiculously small number of Hindu pupils on the rolls. Hindus found little or no attraction, or encouragement, in our schools; Persian or Urdu studies were found unprofitable, and Vernacular teachers were few.

Madras	6	1	11
Bombay	4	7	0
Bengal	4	0	3
N W P.	3	10	8
Punjab	4	12	7
Cent Prov:	3	15	8
Assam	2	0	8
Coorg	3	4	9
Berar	6	2	4

These hindrances under the new order of things have ceased to exist, and I anticipate, not only in this but in every division, thousands of pupils where now we have hundreds, and such an average daily attendance for 1296 as will throw our cost fairly within the average of charges obtaining elsewhere.

The following is a list of existing schools in the four Zillahs at the close of the year :—

Number.	Medak.		Indur.		Elgandel.		Bidar.	
1	Medak ...	Persian	Indur ...	Marathi	Elgandel ...	Persian	Bidar ...	Marathi
2	" ...	Telugu	" ...	Persian	" ...	Telugu	Mahomedabad ...	Persian
3	Tekmal ...	Persian	Bodam ...	"	Sidipet ...	Persian	Janwara ...	"
4	" ...	Telugu	Narsapoor ...	"	" ...	Telugu	Aorad ...	"
5	Sankrampet ...	Telugu	Banswada ...	"	Gajvel ...	Persian	Mittigaon ...	"
6	Andol ...	Persian	Armore ...	"	Gamraopet ...	"	Udgir ...	"
7	" ...	Telugu	Nirmul ...	Marathi	Manakoondoor ...	"	Rajura ...	"
8	Peddapur ...	Persian	" ...	Persian	Jagtal ...	Telugu	Talanga ...	"
9	Jogipet ...	Telugu	Biloli ...	Persian	" ...	Persian	Kohir ...	"
10	Sangareddepet ...	Persian	.....		.....		Edlabad ...	Marathi
11	" ...	Telugu	.....		.....		" ...	Persian
12	Sadasipet ...	Telugu	.....		.....		Bilah ...	Marathi
13	Makrajpet ...	Persian	.....		.....		" ...	Persian
14	Patancheroo ...	Persian	.....		.....		.....	

The only school for girls in the Division is the one at Makrajpet. It was reported upon by you in 1294.

It is impossible to report upon the above schools individually, the details furnished by the Deputy Inspector are of no interest whatever, consisting of little or nothing but figures, and these have been given in the first statement. A full report of the condition of each school will form part of the 1296 report.

Primary Schools; Southern Division

The SOUTHERN DIVISION contains the districts of Gulburga, Raichore, Lingsagur and Naldrug. The first three are Canarese, the last, a Marathi speaking zillah. The division has a total area of 15,355 square miles with a population of 1,942,142. One-half of the area is khalsa, one-fourth jagir, one-eighth sarf-i-khas and one-eighth paigah. Educational efforts have been limited to khalsa and sarf-i-khas, an area of 7879 square miles, and to a school-going-age population of 148,635.

The work done in Primary Education during the year under review and its cost to Government per pupil as compared with 1292-93-94 is as follows:—

Years.	Schools.			Pupils.			Cost.												Fees.			Average daily attendance.	Average cost to His Highness the Nizam's Govt. per pupils.		
	Persian.	Marathi.	Total	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Total.	Inspection.			Salaries.			Miscellaneous.			Total.									
1,292	22	23	45	1,101	1,588	2,689	3,61:	3	1	71,882	14	9	3,3	4	6	24,858	10	4	2,682	14	11	2,151	10	4	11
1,293	23	23	46	1,061	1,418	2,479	2,847	10	9	18,577	10		3,50	5	3	24,926	4	0	2 693	11	3	1,984	11	3	4
1,294	22	24	46	1,087	1,383	2,470	2,340	0	0	15,461	6	3	2,116	2	9	19,917	9	0	2,221	12	0	1,975	10	1	4
1,295	24	24	48	905	1,347	2,352	4,500	0	0	16,521	11	6	1,856	0	0	22,877	11	6	2,140	11	6	1,764	11	12	0

The Division has been debited with a portion of the salary of the Inspector, hence the increase upon 1294 under the heads of Inspection Salaries and Total Cost. This increase provides also for the maintenance of two new schools.

Receipts from fees appear to be less, but in reality they are not so. For the year 1294 the receipts include amounts from the Zillah schools of Goolburga and Raichore, but for the year under review amounts realized have been credited to High and Middle Departments respectively. With reference to the total cost per pupil, the remarks made concerning the Northern Division apply to this one.

Madras	Rs	397
N. W Provinces	,,	1,109
Punjab	,,	970
Central Provinces	,,	450
Coorg ..	,,	478
Berars ...	,,	...

uthe margin.

The cost *per school* to His Highness' government after deducting fees, is a little above H. S. Rs. 400. Allowing for the superiority of schools in the plains, still, this amount compares favourably with those quoted

The following is a list of schools in the four Zillahs at the close of the year.

No.	Goolburga.			Raichore.			Lingsagur.			Naldrug.		
1	Goolburga	...	Persian	Raichore	...	Persian	Shorapur	...	Persian	Naldrug	...	Persian.
2	,,	...	Marathi	,,	...	Marathi	,,	...	Marathi	,,	...	Marathi.
3	Koormutkal	...	Persian	Yadgir	...	Persian	Karkal	...	Persian	Dharaseo	...	Persian.
4	Koormtkalu	...	Marathi	,,	...	Marathi	Gangavati	...	Persian	,,	...	Marathi.
5	Gulbarga	...	Persian	Alpur	...	Persian	,,	...	Marathi	Moram	...	Marathi.
6	Seram	...	Marathi	Manvi	...	Marathi	Sindhnur	...	Persian	Kathi	...	Marathi.
7	Jorgi	..	Marathi	Deodrug	...	Marathi	,,	...	Marathi	Tuljapur	..	Persian.
8	Gurmatkal	...	*Persian*	...	...	...	Sagar	...	Persian	,,	...	Marathi.
9	,,	...	Marathi	...	...	...	,,	...	Marathi	Kalam	...	Marathi.
10	Surangal	...	Persian	...	...	...	Madgal	...	Persian	Aosa	...	Persian.
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	Marathi	Latur	...	Persian.
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gogi	...	Persian	,,	...	Marathi.
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kambavi	...	Persian	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpur	...	Persian	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	Marathi	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tawargiri	...	Marathi	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanagiri	...	Marathi	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Raja-Kulur*	...	*Persian*	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Balki*	...	*Marathi*	...	...	...

With the close of the year Raja Kulur and Balki ceases to be. The Deputy Inspector reports that the people of these two villages do not value education, and the numbers on the rolls do not warrant their future maintenance; so, until the places are visited by the Inspector of schools, I have ordered a transfer of their expenditure to schools needing assistance in the way of teaching power.

I do not believe that there is a single village in which education is not desired; but two things lead to the opinion being expressed, one, the unfitness or unpopularity of a master or masters,—the other, lack of interest on the part of the leading government representative of the place, be he patwari patel or tahsildar.

The needs of the districts in the past were telescopically considered from Head-quarters by the Department, and the Director was entirely dependent as far as the establishment of schools was concerned, upon requests and representations made by Revenue officials. It followed therefore, that the Zillah or portion of a Division which was traversed most—that line of march which afforded happy camping grounds for visitors—often developed such curiously latent yearnings after education, as to fix of necessity upon all surrounding villages and peoples a reproach of blissful ignorance if not of repugnance to the very idea of instruction, sufficient to rob them of the good they might otherwise have shared in. The Department curiously enough, followed this up by adjusting its expenditure most mathematically according to the number of zillahs in a Division, altogether ignoring the consideration of areas, population, languages or number of villages.

The list given above fully bears out these remarks; for Goolburga and Raichore with 17 schools cost the Government Rs. 8,525-4-0 while the 31 schools of Lingsagar and Naldrug were worked upon an expenditure of Rs. 9,471-10-0. Distance from Head-quarters has therefore saved the Government an expenditure of Rs. 200 a year per school, without apparently losing anything in the way of results.

Each Zillah in future, will have a share, proportionate to its needs.

Primary Schools, Eastern Division.

The EASTERN DIVISION comprises the districts of Nalgunda, Khamam, Nagar Karnul, and Atraf-i-Balda.

Out of the 24,356 square miles of total area, and its 20,84,171 inhabitants we have an available educational field of 17,115 square miles, containing 14,05,195 inhabitants. This last item represents about 1,00,372 Mahomedans and 13,04,823 Hindus.

The following are the returns for this, and the three preceeding years :—

Years.	Schools.				Pupils.			Cost.																												
	Persian.	Urdu.	Telugu	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Total,	Inspection.			Salaries.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Fees.			Average daily attendance.	Nett cost to Government per pupil.		
1292	[illegible]	2	11	0	1,044	66	1,705	3,060	5	7	10,540	14	6	1,159	1	4	14,766	5	[illegible]	1,233	0	11	1,364	9	14	9
1293	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	97	720	1,694	2,773	7	9	10,164	4	1	2,012	2	9	14,949	14	[illegible]	1,234	12	6	1,557	10	1	9
1294	7		[illegible]		98	686	1,673	2,688	12	0	9,251	11	3	2,105	3	6	14,04[illegible]	[illegible]	9	1,085	14	0	1,339	9	10	0
1295	17		[illegible]		96	795	1,695	4,185	5	[illegible]	8,431	15	4	792	3	0	13,4[illegible]		9	1,110	2	9	1,236	9	15	0

This Division is the most backward of the four, has had in the past the least attention paid to it, and if the expenditure upon Chudderghat, Secunderabad, Bolarum and Hyderabad be not included, has had the least spent upon it.

Much has been done however since the budget was passed to remedy this state of things, and arrangements have been made within the last two months for the opening of not less than 30 schools.

The cost per pupil for the year under review is less than that for any other division, and for each school, it has not exceeded Rs. 376.

The following is a list of the schools in the four zillahs at the close of the year

No.	Nalganda		Khamam		Nagad Karnool		Atraf-i-Balda	
1	Nalgunda ...	Persian	Hanamkonda ...	Persian	Mahboobnagar	Persian	Medchal ...	Persian
2	" ...	Telugu	" ...	Telugu	Maktal ...	Persian	" ...	Telugu
3	Suryapett ...	Telugu	Matwada ...	Persian	" ...	Marathi	Kotapalli ...	Persian
4	Boughyr ...	Persian	" ...	Telugu	" ...	Telugu	Dharur ...	Persian
5	Ramainapett ...	Telugu	Parkal ...	Telugu	Koilcoonda ...	Persian	" ...	Telugu
6	.....		Marikoonda ...	Telugu	Mogalgidda ...	Persian	Shahabad ...	Telugu
7	.....		Cherial ...	Telugu	Narrainpett ...	Marathi	Sivareddipett...	Telugu
8	.....		.....		" ...	Persian	Dhobipett ...	Telugu
9	.....		.....		Utkoor ...	Persian	Asafnagar ...	Telegu
10	.....		.....		Ibrahampatan ...	Persian	.....	
11	.....		.....		Nagad Karnool	Persian	.....	
12	.....		.....		Kundruck ...	Persian	.....	

Primary Schools, Western Division

The WESTERN DIVISION contains the districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Perbhany and Nander, has a total area of 18,506 square miles and a total population of 26,25,672. Two-thirds of the whole area is khalsa, one-fifth jagir, and the rest is made up of sarf-i-khas paigah, and makta lands.

There is an educational field of 14,174 square miles with 19,86,661 inhabitants, and of this latter, 1,80,611 are Mahomedans and 18,06,050 Hindus.

The work done during the year and its cost to government as compared with the three preceding ones, is as follows :—

| Years | Schools. | | | | Pupils. | | | Cost | | | |

VI. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Special education, with the exception of some 1,200 Rupees spent on Technical Scholarships, has been confined to the Madrassa-i-Alya or Nobles' School. This institution had its origin with Sir Salar Jung the First and had for its primary object the education of his sons.

In 1877 several noblemen in Hyderabad expressing a similar desire for their children's welfare, a Public School was formed and the pupils removed from the precincts of the place to Rumbold's Koti.

At this time Mr. Purnell was the Head Master and Mr. Krohn his Assistant. In 1879 Mr. Khron succeeded to the Headmastership, and in 1881 Mr. Hodson.

As a Public School, "its main object is to remove the lads as much as possible from enervating home influences and to train them to become healthy and sound educated gentlemen." Attached to it is a Civil Service Probationer class, a part of a ministerial scheme for providing officials for His Highness' service from his own subjects, instead of having to engage foreigners as before.

As an Aided institution, control over the financial and general affairs of the school is vested in a Board of Governors consisting of English and native officials.

At first the institution naturally proved a heavy burden upon the Educational Budget, but measures have been taken and will be taken year by year to reduce the cost per pupil. In 1877 each of the 26 pupils cost Government Rupees 1,023, this year calculating upon the average daily attendance, the amount stands at Rs. 571-12-0.

Mr. Hodson the Principal reports as follows to the Board of Governors for the year under review.—

> "The year under report has been one of great difficulties for the school but steady progress has been made. It has been an unprecedently unhealthy year, many of our best pupils, who have barely missed a day's attendance before, have been laid up, off and on, for a great part of the year from fever, dysentery, &c; some are able to attend one month, some another; thus the classes are disorganised, a great gap is created in each form between the top and bottom boys, and teaching is rendered very difficult. The attendance registers for the year shew an average daily attendance of 62 out of 82 on the rolls, *i. e.*, 75 per cent,, while for last year the figures are 65, out of 85, or 77 per cent. The school has been open for 230 working days."
>
> As regards the financial difficulties a longer explanation is required It will be remembered that at the beginning of the last Fusli year, (1295) the Board resolved that boarding should henceforward be compulsory on all Mahomedans and that a tuition fee of Rs. 10 should be levied upon all pupils: a fee had been charged on the opening of the school, but it was found that the time was not then ripe and the late Sir Salar Jung made education here to be virtually free; the Board however were of opinion that now that the

school was fairly established, a fee should again be charged and the result was that in 1295 F. Rs. 14,300 were collected as fees, and the annual cost to Government per pupil* was reduced to Rs. 469,* whereas the average cost for the eight years since the opening of the school was Rs. 854.* Had no interference been made, the sum collected would have exceeded Rs. 20,000, or Rs. 390 net cost to Government per head, and the board believed that there was a prospect of a similar reduction every year as the school grew in popularity until it would ultimately, if left to itself, become self-supporting. In March, however, a resolution of the Finance Committee was received reducing the cost of the school from Rs. 41,000 to Rs. 31,000 for the current year, of which five months had then elapsed; the Board had not been asked to send in any estimate for the year nor was any representative of the school consulted in framing the Budget or as to the reduction, The Board protested on the ground that the class for whom this school provides, though noble, are not really rich, the wealth of Hyderabad being comprised in a few families, and that a further increase of fees was incompatible with the progress of the school; a large portion of the time of the school staff, moreover, was given to the teaching of the class for probationers for the Civil Service, and this ought to be reckoned against the cost of the school. A Budget was then drawn up for 1296 F. under which, by the transfer of Mr. Home to the Civil Service, Class, to which he was really appointed, and by careful economy, the estimate for 1296 F. was reduced to within 10,000 Rs. of the sum fixed by the Comm ttee. Meanwhile, the Staff and Establishment of the school, and the staff and scholars of the Civil Service class were left without any pay for four months; at last, after many applications, a resolution was received continuing the old scale for six months, after which the reduction was to be given effect to. A scheme has now been drafted by which the expenditure can be reduced under Rs. 30,000 provided that it be given as a Special Grant under the absolute control of the Board, for with the present system of recokoning every member of the School down to the sweeper as a Government servant, with interminable correspondence with the Treasury every time that a change is made, the elasticity that is required in an establishment dependent upon fees cannot be attained, and no real economy can be effected by the Board."

The late Sir Salar Jung, with the approval of His Highness the Nizam, sent eight Murshadzadas to be educated, with an allowance of 100 Rs. per mensem to provide horses, clothes, &c. For the last year, this allowance has been drawn through me, in order that I may have a check upon their attendance, behaviour, &c., but suddenly in May last payment was stopped by the Treasury without any reason being given, nor have I been able to find out on what grounds. On December 7th, the Finance Committee passed it for 1296 F. with the arrears, but payment has not yet been made. It will readily be understood how a Head Master's influence and authority is weakened in a case like this apart from the hardship done to the boys.

It is the same with the Civil Service Class; by order of the Government advertisements were issued in the Jarida and circulated by the Revenue Department throughout the Districts inviting candidates for the entrance examination

* *By number on the rolls* (D. P. I.)

in January last, and offering scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem to those successful; 9 were elected, but their scholarships have never yet been paid; the natural result is that for the "similar examination" this January, I have only received three applications against 32 last year.

In July an order was received transferring the school to the Education Department, but a scheme has since been drawn up by the Board and the Director of Public Instruction, defining their mutual relations and providing that the school shall be distinct from the Department, but that the Director of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio a member of the Board with enlarged powers. This has been sanctioned by the Minister who kindly consents to continue to act as Patron and to decide on the status of candidates for admission.

A Managing Committee of the Board has been appointed to assist and control in matters of difficulty, routine, &c. Rules are now being drawn up and it is hoped that they will enter upon their duties with the new year. One of the first matters to be referred is the arrears of fees; these are very large and I have exhausted every means in my power to collect them.

The Civil Service Class has now been in existence for two years; the first batch of 20 pupils were of very varied stages of education and it was found necessary at the beginning of this year to divide them into Senior and Junior classes; four new pupils were subsequently added by Government, and nine were admitted last January by public competition; five have left through sickness or have been dismissed. Ten lads have now been presented for the Final Examination and Government has undertaken to complete their training by appointing them as attaches to the Subahdars, &c. The members of the Junior class have taken part in the recent Madras University Matriculation Examination, but many passes cannot be expected as they have only had one year's training instead of the two required by the University course. The Senior class has been examined and reported upon by gentlemen from outside every six months; they are well trained in English, Persian, Mathematics, Political Economy, Telegu, and Mensuration; they have also gone through a course of Jurisprudence and are able to survey with the chain and Prismatic compass, and to plot out from their field-books; they have all been through the riding-school. I feel sure, that if they are properly looked after hereafter, their admission to the service of His Highness the Nizam, whose born subjects they are, will form an important era in the History of these Dominions.

I have suggested to the Minister the appointment of a small Commission of the Heads of Departments, &c., to report upon the best mode of training and appointment of Probationers for the Civil Service in order that a final Government Resolution may be passed thereon. I think it very advisable, as the two years' experience shews that there are several points to be decided, especially as to how far they are to be trained in class, how many can be provided for each year, &c. The question was referred to the Director of Public Instruction, whose reply, however, has not yet been received.

It would be well that the list of Government Pupils should be periodically revised; some of these lads are much too old to learn and their presence only interferes with the regular classes. Some of them should be removed and younger lads nominated in their places. I report upon them monthly to Government, but that does not seem to be sufficient.

I am more and more convinced that little real good can be attained as regards getting at the moral life of the pupils until this is converted into a Boarding School; I am now seeking permission from the Board to take pupils into my house for the present, and the President, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, has kindly offered to send his son as the first boarder; that will, however, only accommodate five or six at most, and I beg to impress upon the Board the necessity of building a Boarding School without delay.

A Reading Room and Debating Club have been opened with success; a Riding Club, with regular meets every Sunday, was started during the rains; Football and Hockey have been well patronised. The cricket elevens (First and Second) have played well, winning 1/10 out of 1/8 matches, and these have been against much stronger clubs than last year. Nawab Motamin Jung Bahadur kindly offered a challenge cup for Cricket elevens from the schools in the Dominions; unfortunately ours was the only entry, but it is to be hoped that his liberal offer will lead to a better state of things. The athletic sports will take place next month.

The Annual Examination was a very searching one and, as the Examiners are the same for last year, we have the benefit of a comparison of results. It is satisfactory to see that an improvement is again noted in the Oriental side, as this School is often charged with weakness in this Department; it is difficult for an Englishman to superintend this study, but I have learned Persian now so as to be able to examine the classes periodically, and I trust to soon be competent to do the same in Arabic; Mirza Ismail Khan, Persian Lecturer, Civil Service Class, and Moulvi Hyder Ali, Arabic Master, are admirable teachers, and the result of their tuition is specially marked by the Examiners. On this head we have the further evidence of Dr. Lietner, the famous Oriental Scholar who visited the School and recorded in the Visitors' Book:—"I have ventured to examine some of the English, Persian, and Arabic Classes of this College. The principal that prevails in their teaching is that of common sense as opposed to formal routine. The translation from English into Persian in the class in which Macaulay's Essay on Clive is read, I thought to be particularly happy, as it was both liberal and idiomatic. The students have the manners of what they are—gentlemen, and the teachers, under the guidance of their kind and courteous Principal, train them for life and their positions rather than for any particular examination. The attention also that is paid in this college to the physical well-being and exercises of the students is most praiseworthy and altogether there is much to learn by our British Government Colleges from this unpretending Institution."

There have been no changes in the Board or Staff.

I have to thank the members of the Board for their assistance in the past year; my special thanks are due to Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, the Director of Public Instruction, who has always been ready to aid me both in his official and private capacity.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The purely Educational results of the year are not so prominent as they might have been had the Budget been sanctioned in due time, and no opposition met with from the Accountant General, reference to which has been made in the first para of this Report. But the work which has been done once for all, and which it is hoped will enable the Department to keep pace with Educational advance in other parts of India, is the work of Administrative Reform. A reference to the records of the office will show that when I took charge of the appointment there was a total want of organization. No proper Returns were received by the Head office, nor proper Registers kept by the schools from which such Returns could be compiled. Seven different Registers were devised on the basis of the Madras system and printed in Urdoo and English. These were supplied to each and every school throughout the dominions. A large number of forms of Returns and Statements were likewise printed and introduced, details of which are given in Appendix G. A set of Rules defining the powers of Educational officers and their relations with the Revenue authorities were introduced—a curriculum for Vernacular and Indigenous schools issued—the compilation of a Grant-in-Aid Code for Private Agencies begun—, and a complete system for keeping the Records of the Head office and the offices of the Inspectors inaugurated.

In all this work I have been ably assisted by Mr. Croley. In addition to his duties as Inspector, Mr. Croley while at head-quarters has acted as my Personal Assistant, and in all matters of administrative reform and organization of the Department, his advice has been of the highest value to me. His experience of more than 20 years in Educational work marks him out as at once the most useful officer in the Department. When certifying to his exceptional qualifications and his untiring zeal, I am only confirming the high expectations that were entertained of his appointment when orginally made in 1294 Fasli.

Mr. Venoogopaul Pillai, who was appointed just before I took charge of the office of Director, has done his work ably and efficiently. His qualifications as regards Primary Education and his great zeal in the cause of Female Education which led originally to his appointment, are remarkable. At the commencement of his work, his relations with the Subadar of the Eastern Division were not of the very best, and he has shown great tact in surmounting difficulties and in starting the numerous schools in his Division.

Mr. Abdulla Beg has been in charge of the whole of the Persian office which is by far the most important, His wide acquaintance with all that has been done in former years, and his great industry, continue to make him most useful to the office.

Mr. Sydney Murray has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner, and the methodical way in which the records of the English office are kept, is due entirely to his energy and business-like habits.

I regret extremely that in consequence of my absence in Europe during the latter half of 1296, the submission of this report has been unavoidably delayed.

SYED ALI BILGRAMI, B. A,

Director of Public Instruction.